ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TOWN OFFICERS

OF THE

TOWN OF WALPOLE, N. H.,

WITH THE

HIGH SCHOOL REPORT,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 1st,

1874.

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REPORT OF SELECTMEN.

VALUATION OF THE TOWN.

Real estate, including mills and machinery,	$802,671 00	
466 polls,	46,600 00	
542 horses,	51,607 00	
1109 cattle,	46,734 00	
8656 sheep,	32,223 00	
Bank stock,	26,900 00	
Money,	69,187 00	
Stock in trade,	21,850 00	
Carriages,	2,075 00	
		$1,099,847 00
Exemptions,		6,936 00
Total,		$1,092,911 00

ASSESSMENTS.

State tax,	$4,872 00
County tax,	2,143 83
Town tax,	9,117 50
School district No. 1 tax,	800 00
School district No. 12 tax,	200 00
School district No. 3 tax,	80 00
Village precinct tax,	200 00
Highway tax, paid in labor,	2,000 00

EXPENDITURES.

FOR SUPPORT OF TOWN PAUPERS.

CHARLES TITUS.

F. A. Weir, board and care,	$148 75	
E. K. Seabury, goods,	12 58	
A. Roy and W. C. Graves, wood,	11 55	
O. Martin, chair,	1 00	
		$173 88

JOHN BUNDY.

R. M. Rafferty, board, care and clothing,	136 61	
A. P. Richardson, medical attendance,	3 00	

FUNERAL EXPENSES.

B. B. Royce, sexton,	5 00	
W. A. Maynard, teams,	5 00	
H. A. Hitchcock, coffin,	17 00	
		$166 61

FREDERICK J. KRAETZER

R. M. Rafferty, board,		$85 71

CHARLES J. HINDS' FAMILY.

A. Chickering, house-rent,	$21 00	
A. Cole, goods,	96 00	
W. R. Dunham, medical attendance,		
		$117 00

PATRICK MURRAY.

For fire-wood and provisions,		$42 00

MRS. FANNY HEFFLON.

F. D. Reed, board, care and clothing,		$100 00

MRS. O. L. STARKWEATHER.

G. H. Hodskins, pork, 1872,	$ 7 13
C. C. Davis, school books, 1872,	1 21
Porter & Watkins, goods, 1872,	67 87
A. K. Maynard, shoe bill, 1872,	2 20
G. P. Porter & Co., goods, 1873,	60 71
A. Jennings, wood and potatoes, 1873,	18 85
B. E. Webster, wood and potatoes, 1873,	28 21
I. M. Graves, potatoes, 1873,	75
J. N. Hodskins, meat and butter, 1873,	12 17
G. Jennings, meat,	18 07
A. K. Maynard, shoe bill, 1873,	4 15
C. S. Dickey, house-rent and provisions, 1873,	81 29
C. C. Davis, school-books, 1873,	2 73
R. L. Ball, shoe bill, 1873,	11 70
G. P. Porter & Co., goods, 1873,	33 94
O. Hall, provisions,	26 86
	$328 47

ADDITIONAL ITEMS.

F. A. Weir, on account of Charles Titus,	$28 00
R. M. Rafferty, on account of John Bundy,	2 00
A. Cole, goods, Charles J. Hinds's family, 1872,	31 60
W. R. Dunham, medical attendance, same, 1872,	9 75
W. R. Dunham, medical attendance, same, 1873,	6 00
Franklin D. Reed, for Mrs. Fanny Hefflon,	75 00
	$152 35

COUNTY PAUPERS.

Amount paid,	$371 84
Amount received from the County,	331 55
Now due from the County,	$40 29

HIGHWAY REPAIRS, BUILDING RAILING AND NEW ROADS AND TIMBER FOR RAILING.

J. N. Hodskins, 1870,	$ 1 00
I. Holmes, 1871,	3 00
J. C. Brown, 1871,	17 56
H. S. Allen, 1872,	3 45
C. M. Russell, 1872,	5 25
Monroe & Heald, 1872,	4 50
A. Watkins, 1872,	1 50
J. H. Putney, 1872,	6 81
M. Elliott, 1872,	9 86
C. M. Dwinell, 1872,	23 00
G. W. Graves, 1872,	10 80
J. H. Moriarty, 1872,	6 70
R. Leonard, 1872,	5 50
B. Driscol, 1872,	1 00
J. C. Fletcher, 1872,	4 00
M. Priest, 1872,	2 00
W. Warnn, 1872,	10 21
O. Martin, 1872,	2 00
H. F. S. Griswold, 1872,	18 53
A. Pratt, 1873,	17 87
J. W. Taggard, 1873,	5 50
L. F. Watkins, 1873,	7 00
L. Dickey, 1873,	1 00
C. H. Graves, 1873,	17 75
C. Rice, 1873,	2 00
A. Roy, 1873,	15 65
C. Stowell, 1873,	8 00
G. G. Elwell, 1873,	12 00
G. Hodgman, 1873,	22 39
M. Tole, 1873,	10 01
R. Elwell, 1873,	8 29
C. Fisher, 1873,	7 00
A. Jennings, 1873,	3 00
Prouty & Wallace, 1873,	2 55

G. Dodge, 1873,	2 20	
G. B. Holland, 1873,	16 20	
N. C. Smith, 1873,	5 60	
N. Royce, 1873,	16 00	
G. P. Porter & Co., 1873,	1 19	
S. Royce, 1873,	3 38	
S. Royce, railing,	3 38	
G. P. Porter & Co., nails,	1 19	
T. F. S. Felch, labor,	1 25	
J. Harty, labor,	5 40	
L. Wellington,	2 30	
		$340 20

BRIDGES.

W. W. Colburn, 1871,	$ 6 00
I. Holmes, 1871,	3 57
C. M. Dwinell, 1872,	5 00
J. S. Carpenter, 1872,	10 60
G. W. Graves, 1872,	25 00
I. M. Graves, 1872,	29 00
Porter & Watkins, 1872,	2 70
A. J. Fisher, 1872,	5 00
T. J. Pierce, 1872,	1 50
G. Dodge, 1872,	2 68
J. H. Moriarty, 1873,	1 50
Orin Bunker, 1873,	4 00
D. Ross, 1873,	3 00
G. Huntington, 1873,	39 52
G. P. Porter & Co., 1873,	5 00
E. W. Graves, 1873,	14 00
H. P. Hall, 1873,	4 50
W. Arnold, Jr., 1873,	13 00
E. K. Seabury, 1873,	39
J. W. Taggard, 1873,	14 15
C. E. Dunshee, 1873,	2 00

S. Royce, 1873,	17 20	
N. Royce, 1873,	20 40	
I. Holmes, 1873,	20 15	
L. Ellis & Co., 1873,	125 56	
C. H. Graves, 1873,	23 80	
A. Pratt, 1873,	1 50	
J. S. Carpenter, 1873,	4 20	
A. Roy, 1873,	7 30	
I. M. Graves, 1873,	18 50	
B. B. Royce, 1873,	7 00	
L. A. Ross, 1873,	16 13	
M. G. Hall, 1873,	7 40	
C. Fisher,	19 39	
A. Jennings,	3 54	
B. E. Webster,	1 00	
R. S. Blanchard,	9 50	
G. E. Hall,	8 00	
L. Ellis & Co.,	75 64	
C. Royce,	12 04	
L. Wellington, labor,	2 00	
S. M. Allen, labor,	2 00	
W. G. Buffum, timber,	20 00	
		$604 36

BREAKING ROADS AND SNOWING BRIDGES.

D. O'Brien, 1872,	4 00
H. N. Fletcher, 1872,	4 00
W. T. Ramsey, 1872,	21 20
A. J. Fisher, 1872,	9 50
J. H. Moriarty, 1872,	2 00
E. W. Graves, 1872,	1 00
J. Barnett, 1872,	1 80
J. B. Fay, 1872,	4 00
C. Gates, 1873,	36 00

N. C. Smith, 1873,	4 40
A. Watkins, 1873,	56 10
J. Kidder, 1873,	18 60
W. W. Guild, 1873,	12 35
G. Jennings, 1873,	34 40
J. S. Carpenter, 1873,	47 70
G. H. Gassett, 1873,	44 98
W. H. Scovell, 1873,	9 20
H. J. Watkins, 1873,	7 00
A. T. Bundy, 1873,	2 80
W. T. Ramsay, 1873,	8 40
M. Elliott, 1873,	18 60
A. Pratt, 1873,	14 20
H. C. Town, 1873,	39 82
J. W. Taggard, 1873,	23 30
G. H. Hodskins, 1873,	6 00
C. M. Dwinell, 1873,	5 40
I. M. Graves, 1873,	10 00
Daniel Merriam, 1873,	4 60
H. Ball, 1873,	10 90
A. J. Fisher, 1873,	5 10
J. Farr, 1873,	8 00
D. O'Brien, 1873,	3 50
J. H. Mariarty, 1873,	12 00
A. Jennings, 1873,	1 00
R. Leonard, 1873,	13 50
C. E. Watkins, 1873,	6 00
S. Cochran, 1873,	15 00
A. Roy, 1873,	13 50
C. Rice, 1873,	2 00
W. Chappell, 1873,	4 50
O. Hall, 1873,	63 30
G. Watkins, 1873,	11 98
J. Fisher, 1873,	7 15
E. E. Webster, 1873,	13 00
W. A. Maynard, 1873,	10 39
G. Sabin, 1873,	3 00
W. Arnold, Jr., 1873,	47 05

J. Barnett, 1873,	9 60	
J. B. Fay, 1873,	16 00	
C. E. Dunshee, 1873,	5 00	
S. Royce. 1878,	6 60	
N. Royce, 1873,	9 00	
L. Dickey, 1873,	3 00	
J. C. Fletcher, 1873,	2 00	
E. Guild, 1873,	8 90	
A. W. Burt, 1873,	10 20	
E. W. Knowlton, 1873,	10 25	
J. B. Holland, 1873,	1 00	
G. E. Hall, 1873,	14 00	
J. Fifield, 1873,	12 80	
T. B. Buffum,	26 00	
E. W. Graves, 1873,	4 50	
H. P. Hall,	3 00	
L. Wellington,	4 15	
W. G. Buffum,	6 00	
		$854 22

TOWN HOUSE.

Paid for repairs, 1871,	$ 4 50	
repairs and care, 1873,	34 78	
wood, kerosene, chimney, &c., 1872,	21 95	
wood, kerosene, chimney, &c., 1873,	26 97	
		$88 20
Received for use of hall,		7 00
		$81 20

TOWN LIBRARY.

Paid Mrs. L. A. Alexander, Librarian,	$ 50 00	
Appropriation for books,	100 00	
for insurance,	46 50	
C. C. Davis's bill,	6 47	
G. W. Cowdery, repairs,	4 50	
		$207 47

CEMETERIES.

Paid H. A. Lovel, oil for fence, 1871,	$ 3 00	
G. Priest, raking leaves,	20 00	
B. B. Royce, mowing and raking,	20 25	
Arms & Wilson, rope,	6 00	
Appropriation,	200 00	
L. Ellis & Co., timber,	20 98	
H. A. Hitchcock, care,	20 00	
		$290 23
Received of B.P. Spaulding for leaves and grass,	$35 00	
Mrs. Pierce,	10 00	
		$45 00
		$245 23

WALPOLE AND WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

J. C. Brown, snowing, 1872,	$23 00	
Bellows Canal Co., boat, 1872,	45 00	
J. C. Person, repairs on boat,	1 10	
T. F. S. Felch, repairs on bridge,	1 87	
J. Harty, repairs on bridge, 1873,	7 50	
W. A. Maynard, snowing bridge, team, and removing logs from pier,	42 50	
	$120 97	
Received,	56 14	
		$63 83

TOWN OFFICERS.

Charles Fisher, Selectman,	$187 25
Frederick Watkins, Selectman,	137 00
Nehemiah Royce, Selectman,	132 00
Abel P. Richardson, Town Clerk,	50 00
Benjamin F. Aldrich, Treasurer,	25 00
Abel P. Richardson, Superintending School Com.,	38 00
George Aldrich, Superintending School Committee,	45 00

Geo. A. Blake, Superintending School Committee,	55 00	
Christian B. Lucke, Collector,	100 00	
		$769 25

POLICE.

B. B. Royce, 1872,	$12 63	
M. White, 1872,	6 00	
		$18 63
B. Driscol, 1873,	4 00	
B. B. Royce, 1873,	22 50	
M. White, 1873,	15 00	
G. H. Fleming, 4873,	6 00	
L. B. Wright, 1873,	4 37	
H. C. Podwin, 1873,	5 50	
H. W. Brown, 1873,	4 37	
		$61 74
		$80 37

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Books and stationery, 1872,	$ 8 48
Books, stationery and postage, 1873,	18 04
G. A. Blake, reporting births and deaths,	2 75
A. P. Richardson, reporting births and deaths,	6 50
G. A. Blake, vaccinating 240 persons,	50 00
A. P. Richardson, vaccinating 600 persons.	125 00
C. C. Davis, printing and school books,	4 97
For support of schools,	3,743 40
For balance on new school-house in dist. No. 12,	200 00
For repairs on school-house in district No. 1,	200 00
For repairs on school-house in district No. 3,	80 00
B. E. Webster, money paid out and locating school-house in district No. 12,	9 50
Samuel Roy, damage from insufficiency of highway, 1872,	180 33
S. Watkins and S. J. Tiffany, from insufficiency of highway, 1873,	97 00

J. B. Russell, collector, 1869, abatement of taxes,	25 91
C. Fisher, collector, '70, '71 and '72, " "	219 87
C. Fisher, collector, overcharged in tax list, 1870,	358 44
C. B. Lucke, collector, 1873, abatements,	36 54
L. Thomson, interest on note,	42 00
B. F. Aldrich, treasurer, payment of bonds, coupons, notes and interest,	13,652 84
Land damage for new highway,	285 00
W. A. Maynard, teams,	46 00
B. E. Webster, teams and expenses,	16 00
W. A. Maynard, money paid out,	6 00
N. Royce, money paid out,	10 25
A. N. Swain, printing reports,	55 50
C. Fisher, surveying new roads,	7 50
J. G. Bellows, attorney fees,	29 20
Wheeler & Faulkner, balance due for fees and money paid in suits against the town from April 11, 1867, to August 5, 1871,	425 00
C. B. Lucke, collector, discount on taxes paid before October, 1st,	430 28
N. Royce, use of team,	9 00
L. U. Holt, tolling bell,	1 00
L. B. Wright, tolling bell,	1 00
M. J. Britton, watering trough,	3 00
W. A. Maynard, precinct expenses,	200 00
	$20,386 30

RECAPITULATION.

	Bills of 1873-4.	Bills of 1868-72.	
Town paupers,	$ 831 38	$ 334 64	$ 1,166 02
Highways,	205 28	134 92	340 20
Bridges,	513 31	91 05	604 36
Breaking roads,	806 72	47 50	854 22
Town officers,	769 25		769 25
Police,	61 74	18 63	80 37
Town-house,	61 77	26 45	88 22
Town Library,	207 47		207 47
Cemeteries,	287 23	3 00	290 23
W. & W. bridge,	49 50	71 47	120 97
Miscellaneous expenses,	19,185 80	1,400 50	20,586 30

TOWN DEBT.

Bonds due,	$22,100 00
Interest due on same,	221 00
Unpaid bills,	1,050 00
	$23,371 00

ASSETS.

Taxes of 1873 uncollected,	$2,221 33
State bonds on hand,	3,000 00
Interest due on same,	30 00
Amount due from County,	40 29
Cash on hand,	553 90

ESTIMATES FOR 1874.

Town paupers,	$1,000 00
County paupers,	50 00
Highways and bridges,	1,200 00
Town officers and contingent expenses,	1,800 00
Interest on debt.	1,040 00
Schools, amount required by law,	2,789 50
State tax,	3,188 00
County tax,	2,039 99
Bonds due,	2,600 00
Library,	100 00
	$15,807 49

BENJAMIN E. WEBSTER, } *Selectmen*
NEHEMIAH ROYCE, } *of*
WILLIAM A. MAYNARD, } *Walpole.*

REPORT OF TOWN TREASURER

For the year ending February 28. 1874.

RECEIPTS.

Cash from County for paupers,	$ 331 56
Cash for State bonds,	8,600 00
Cash for interest from State bonds, &c., sold,	36 26
Cash from coupons from State bonds,	411 00
Cash from interest from taxes,	245 53
Cash from cemetery appropriation,	60 98
Cash from precinct appropriation,	4 42
Cash from Walpole & W. bridge ap.,	56 14
Cash from State for R. R, tax,	545 42
Cash from State for savings bank tax,	482,70
Cash from State for literary fund,	159 08
from State for rejected bounty claims,	192 00
from Sullivan R. R. Co.,	20 00
from Charles Fisher, collector,	8,345 21
J. B. Russell, collector,	40 17
from C. B. Lucke, collector,	13,956 00
	$33,486 47

DISBURSEMENTS.

March 1, 1873.—Balance due treasurer,	$ 151 69
State tax,	4,782 00
County tax,	2,143 83
Orders for 1872,	303 14
Orders for 1873,	25,551 91
Cash on hand,	553 90
	$33,486 47

BENJAMIN F. ALDRICH, *Treasurer.*

The undersigned committee, appointed to settle with the Selectmen and Treasurer, have examined their accounts and find them well vouched and correctly cast.

GEORGE ALDRICH,
JOSIAH G. BELLOWS, } *Auditors.*
EDWIN K. SEABURY,

REPORT OF THE
Superintending School Committee.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

District No. 2.—As usual there have been three terms of school in this disttrict during the past year. Three different teachers have been employed. This is the largest school in town.

Miss Ella Bacon, of Putney Vt., taught the summer school. Experienced as a teacher she arranged her classes with judgment, secured good order, and gave general satisfaction. Five pupils were not absent one half day, which fact is worthy of notice in this school.

The fall school was undertaken by Lyman H. Huntley, of Marlow, who did not prove to be the right man for the place. He resigned at the end of six weeks, frankly giving his reasons for so doing, as follows:—"I have withdrawn from the school partly on account of ill health, but chiefly because I feel too conscientious to go through the forms and ceremonies of a school for the sake of the money."

The services of Horatio McIntire, the superintendent of the schools in the town of Stoddard, were obtained for the winter term. He taught this school one year ago.

The record of attendance is found to be better than it has ever been before in this district. Whispering was nearly abolished. Excellent progress was made in all the branches taught. If this veteran teacher has not made a

"tour of the world in eighty days," *a la* Philias Fogg, he has certainly gone through with this school in ten weeks and proved himelf equal to all emergncies. Here we have a good illustration of the advantages of paying well for a good teacher and getting a valuable return for services rendered.

District No. 3.—This district has enjoyed twenty-eight weeks of unusual prosperity in its schools the past year. The school year was divided into ten weeks of summer, six of autumn and twelve of winter, schooling.

The summer term was taught by Miss Nellie M. Fiske, of Alstead, who possesses the faculties of pleasing in her general deportment and imparting proper instruction to her pupils.

. We visited her school twice, the last time the closing day, when we found everything in perfect order. The schoolroom was tastefully trimmed with wreaths and festoons of leaves, and every desk had a plate of flowers in front of the pupils. The recitations were good for the ages of the pupils. The afternoon passed off agreeably to all present, affording a pleasing contrast to what has been seen in that schoolroom sometimes heretofore. No whispering during the term.

Miss Emily M. Green, of Atstead, taught the fall school. We visited the school only at the beginning; but it is presumed she was successful in her labors, as she generally is, as nothing has been heard otherwise.

Miss Ella M. Breed, also of Alstead, taught the winter school. We visited the school at the end of ten weeks, at which time we were informed the school was to close; but when there, was told the school was to continue two weeks longer; as the patrons of the school had subscribed a sum sufficient to prolong it that time. This was a small matter in itself; but must have been highly gratifying to Miss Breed, showing the confidence her patrons had in

her teaching. This school appeared well from the effects, both of good government and good teaching

Reading and arithmetic received more than ordinary care and attention this term, which was manifested by the recitations of the classes. One lad in particular, we thought read better than any in town of the same age. His recitations were equally good in other branches. The school-room was tidy, and made cheerful and home-like, by a large number of pictures of various kinds hung on the walls;—in striking contrast with the same room six winters ago, on a similar occasion, when the paper hung in shreds on the walls, the plastering covering the floor and the benches all whittled and broken.

Parents, how do you like the reformation?

District No. 4—This district has had twenty-eight weeks of schooling the past year, divided as follows: ten weeks of summer, eight of autumn and ten of winter.

The summer school was taught by Miss A. Williams, of Petersham, Mass., who gave good satisfaction to parents, pupils and committee. The classes in reading and mental arithmetic seemed to have had special attention given them, and the quiet and orderly appearance of the school at the examination, confirmed us in the opinion that the school had been well governed. Such teachers will always find employment.

The fall school of eight weeks was under the care of Miss Addie E. Messer, of Alstead. Of this school we know but little as we were misinformed of the time it was to close. From what is known we infer that the school was a fair one.

Mr. Arthur F. Towne, of Milford, N. H., a student of Dartmouth College, a young man of good natural abilities, fine attainments and gentlemanly address, but inexperienced in teaching, taught the winter school, with a laudable desire, and a persistent effort to make it a good

one; but untoward circumstances in a measure prevented the fulfilment of his best wishes and efforts. Before the school had been keeping three days, we learned there was too much friction. A few of the large scholars were unsettled about what studies to pursue,—some wanting to study one thing and some another; but finally settled down on *mischief* as a principal study, the others to be incidental. We visited the school Dec. 23, and saw nothing to censure as far as related to the teacher, but much to commend. Still, from time to time, particular annoyances were reported. Jan. 12, the annoyances culminated, and the committee put a stop to their further progress during the term. From this time till the close of the term the school prospered. The last day the school appeared orderly and anxious to excel in the examination. Some of the classes recited unusually well, especially those in geography. Some of the scholars made good progress in reading. Much credit is due to three-fourths of the scholars for their uniform good behavior, and also to those order loving parents who worked for the best interest of their children and the school.

Mr. Towne has the qualifications, with experience, to make a first class teacher. We wish him success.

District No. 5.—Miss Juliette Chappell rendered efficient service during the two terms of school enjoyed by this district. The good reputation of this teacher, earned in many schools, has this year been well maintained.

District No. 6.—Another school year has passed and gone, and not a ripple has disturbed the quiet progress of the schools in this district, and so it has been for years past.

The summer school was taught by Miss Mary J. B. Fay, of this town, who has taught in this district several terms with uniform good success. This school made fair progress in the different branches taught, was orderly and

well disposed. The pupils were mostly young and but few in number,—only eight. There was but one case of absence during the term, and that only of one day which was caused by family bereavement. There was no case of tardiness, which makes this the banner school in town for punctuality. We do not recollect a school in this town which ever came so near perfect punctuality,—the attendance being 99 51-76 per cent. No whispering is reported.

The winter school was taught by Miss Eva S. Farwell, of Westminster, Vt. This school was a fair school in some respects; but not quite up to our standard. The pupils were tolerably well instructed in reading, geography and penmanship; but the pupils in arithmetic seemed to lack for want of proper drill and confidence in themselves. We are not prepared to say the teacher did not do her best; but if she did her efforts were not crowned with success in arithmetic. Order was good,—no whispering.

District No. 7—Three families only supplied material for this school. The two terms were in charge of Miss Cora J. Arnold, who won the love of her pupils and they made rapid progress under her instruction.

District No. 8—The school in this district was taught during the year by Miss Jennie M. Merriam, who is fast becoming a veteran in the field, having taught twenty-four months including five terms in her own native district. During this period, according to notice by her register, that she has never attended a Teacher's Institute. We think it advisable for every person who intends to teach, to use all available means to thoroughly furnish themselves for the work, and not be content with simply doing well in a small school; rather adopt the better and nobler motto "Excelsior." The instruction imparted at Teacher's Institutes is valuable and free. The best educators in our state are hired to express their best thoughts on the best method of instruction, and we venture to say that no

teacher can attend one term even, attentively, without profit. Miss Merriam taught the school satisfactorily; the scholars, 11 in summer and 10 in the fall, were attentive, orderly and industrious. There were no marks of tardiness and average attendance was 10 1-2 and 9 plus, during the summer 6 were neither tardy or absent. The district manifested a good degree of interest in the school as shown by the record of visitors which numbered 51.

District No. 9.—Miss Clara J. Graves taught this school of 18 scholars during the summer, 11 weeks; average attendance, 16. School-dames form no exception to the rule that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," and it is not discreditable to Miss Graves that she succeeds better elsewhere than in her native district. See roport of district No. 11.

During the winter, the school was under the instruction of Miss Elbra M. Dunham, of Bethel, Vt., 12 weeks; 26 scholars; average attendance, 24; instances of tardiness, 4; 9 scholars were neither tardy nor absent. Miss Dunham was a good reader and she taught her scholars to to read well; her reading classes excelled; scholars learn readily by example, if they have a poor copy or none at all they will not improve; her classes in arithmetic gave evidence of being thoroughly drilled in the principles and elucidations of the same. In fact, her school showed some improvement and generally appeared well, with one exception, and that a bad one,—lack of order. We have said before, and repeat it now, "if there is a place on the surface of the earth where *order* is the first, and last, and highest law, that place is the school-room," and unless this teacher who has had an experience of 36 months, corrects her notions of discipline, she will never become a truly successful teacher. In the midst of the inharmonious hubbub we were reminded of the old couplet.

"The earth and planets in their course
Move along with silent force;
The smallest chap that walks the footstool
Makes more racket by ajugful."

This school has some good scholars, they need to be well directed and well governed. Relative to the school house we quote from last year's report, no special improvement having been made since: "The school-room is not in keeping with the taste and progress of the 19th century. A few dollars, judiciously expended would make the room more interesting and agreeable."

District No. 10.—We must acknowledge we approach this district in our report with fear and trembling; it is something like walking into a powder magazine with a lighted candle; in the midst of so much explosive material there is danger of being *blown up*. However, public officers who accept the trust imposed upon them, must discharge their duty fearlessly with no inclination to gloss over any defect in our educational fabric; polishing and varnishing do not constitute our vocation—scribbling rather; any condition of society within our ken prejudicial to the success of our common schools is necessarily subject to our criticism and is deserving our reprimand: and we deeply regret the existence of a feud in this district which is subversive of harmony and concert of action in the cause of education, whether it relates to school-houses, school-teachers or scholars. The minds of the young take naturally their hue and coloring from the objects that surround them and the social atmosphere in which they live, and it is a matter of no small importance that all the circumstances that inevitably surround them should be such as tend to elevate, purify and ennoble human character.

Eight weeks during the summer this school was taught by Miss Mary E. Britton, of Surry; 17 scholars; average attendance, 16; only one instance of tardiness. Every-

thing moved along glibly, the children were quiet and orderly and made some improvement: if the teacher was a little more energetic, more spirited, more *alive*, we think she would inspire into her school more enthusiasm and give greater zest to all the exercises. There is not a school in town whose elements sway so much in summer and winter as this. The summer school was composed of 17 scholars, 7 of whom did not attend the winter school which was composed of 27 scholars, 10 of whom did not attend the summer school; ages of those attending summer school varied from 3 yrs., 8 mos., to 15 yrs, 8 mos.; of those attending winter school, 5 yrs., 8 mos., to 18 yrs, 2 mos. Mr. JOHN L. HOUGHTON, teacher during the winter, is another veteran school-teacher, having taught thirty months including three terms in this district; and our remarks under District No. 8, relative to the benefits to be derived from attendance on Teacher's Institutes are applicable here. In these days of progress and popular education it will not do for any one who aspires to teach, to rest upon his oars, as with the members of the clerical, medical and legal profession, he cannot rely entirely upon the acquirements of his youth,—he must be continually *posting up* in the improvement of the day or he will become an antedeluvian fogy or a seven-by-nine light in the moral world. The influence of Teacher's Institutes elevates the instructor from an artizan to an artist and his business from servitude to a dignified profession; it has been truly said that "next to the mother by the cradle, the common school teacher is the most important element in the national greatness;" he can do more than any single individual to renovate human society; but he cannot do it alone and should not be blamed for other people's sins; he needs the active co-operation of the parents and the community; hence we deprecate the disturbing element that has been fostered in this district; it is a leprosy on the

fair face of society which not only mars its beauty but will destroy its life. There was no special preparation for the last day of school; the exercises consisted of a general review and were quite interesting. Many of the scholars were backward and inclined to be listless; they need something to stir their ambition, rouse their latent energies move them to think quicker and speak louder. Recitations in geography and spelling were specially interesting. If the town votes not to adopt the "Town System" as recommended by the State Superintendent of Instruction, allowing the consolidation of districts and change of location of school-houses, it is hoped this district will replace their miserable school-house with one of modern architecture, provided with hooks for wearing apparel and a hitching-post for horses.

District No. 11.—Miss Ida Shaw acted the part of teacher in the school 8 weeks during the summer; 6 scholars; average attendance, 5 1-2; instances of tardiness, 6; more, proportionally, than in any other district in town. Ages of scholars, 6 yrs., 8 mos., to 11 yrs., 2 mos. If any of the citizens of the district were requested to pay seven dollars per scholar for 8 weeks schooling, they would consider it high tuition, an expensive school; still, that is just what it cost in this district. There were six scholars and the teacher was paid $42.00. In district No. 1, the cost per scholar for 36 *weeks* school is about $8.00; the "Town System," if adopted, will obviate this discrepancy. This was the most uninteresting school it was ever our lot to visit,—so lifeless, spiritless, "dull, stale and unprofitable." A kind of order prevailed towards which we are not particularly partial,—the school-room was as silent as the tomb.

During the winter the school, with the help of scholars from other districts increased its number of pupils to 20;

average attendance, 17 ; instances of tardiness, 4; an improvement on the summer term.

Miss Clara J. Graves, the teacher, labored hard and faithfully, and succeeded in imparting to this school some life, creating some enthusiasm, so that her efforts were crowned with success and the progress of the school was greater than we had any reason to anticipate after our summer experience, or, from the appearance of the school at our first visit. One scholar from a neighboring district passed a good examination, showing a good degree of proficiency in arithmetic. We were sorry that two of the largest and oldest boys were absent the last day of school.

District No. 12.— There were three terms of school in this district the past year. Number of scholars respectvely, 23, 21, 16; average attendance, 18 1-2, 17 1-2, 14 1-2 : instances of tardiness, 17, 9, 17 ! This is bad, bad, bad, a lamentable condition of things and one for which the teacher is by no means responsible; it is not her duty to pull children out of bed, wash their faces and otherwise prepare them for school; when will this district teach their children punctuality? when will they learn that the straggling into school, and irregular attendance is incompatible with a good school? it deranges classes, disturbs recitations, annoys the teacher and creates in the mind of the irregular scholar a disgust for school and all its exercises by falling behind their more punctual classmates. This has been an evil in this district for a long time; a little improvement last year encouraged us to hope for better things to come, but instead, the district has relapsed into its old ruts and so long as they run in them, despite the new school house, a good teacher, and a scolding committee there will never be any genuine, steady progress. Miss Mary A. Rawson taught the school during the entire year, and acquitted herself well ; she has improved much since our first acquaintance with her teaching ; ambitious

to excel, she has fitted herself for the work and attends Teacher's Institutes whenever opportunity offers. We never visited a school where better order prevailed. If Miss Rawson is engaged to teach the school another season we hope the parents of the district will second her efforts to have a good school.

District No. 13.—There was no summer school in this district this year. The winter term commenced early under the instruction of Miss Elles, of Putney, Vt., who was thought competent to discharge the duties acceptably in this district; but about the third week there were strong symptoms of displeasure manifested on the part of both pupils and parents. She went home about Christmas time and did not return, stating as a reason,—ill health. After spending much fruitless time, the committee secured the services of Miss Chloe P. Holbrook, of Keene, who appears to know what she is about in the school room. She will not close her school till too late for a report. We understand she is doing well and giving good satisfaction.

District No. 14.—Taught in the Summer by Miss Emily Greene. Miss G. asks many general questions, and keeps her pupils interested. Her methods of teaching geography and reading are very satisfactory. No instances of tardiness or dismissal are reported. Thirteen pupils in the school, numbering sixteen, were not absent one half day. Average attendance was 15 5-8.

Sarah A. Wilder, of Alstead, was employed in the Winter term. The efforts of this teacher deserve favorable mention in this report. The school presented a good appearance when visited, and the examination was satisfactory.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is evident by the above sepecial reports that the schools of the town, during the past year, compare favorably with those of the preceding years. But one failure is reported, and that where the teacher, having received insufficient training in the art of teaching, undertook a difficult school.

As our common schools are our glory, a constant vigilance is necessary, that they may not fall behind the requisites of the times. The public demands a high mental culture, and the feeling that free institutions are safe only in the hands of the educated, is becoming more universal. No tax among our people is paid more cheerfully than the school-tax, and the importance of good instruction is highly appreciated.

NEED OF A FIRST-CLASS COUNTY SCHOOL.

It has been said, that, as a county, Cheshire has taken the precedence of all others in the State in educational work. If this is true let us look well to our laurels and be ready to advance whenever opportunity presents. It is urged by many that our county now stands in need of a large, first-class school, like the one at Meriden or at New London. Such a school established upon a firm basis, at some good locality in the county, would soon be well patronized. Its influence would be felt throughout the county, and it would become a tower of strength of which we should be proud. The need of such a school is greater now than it was a few years ago, when almost every town in the county had its academy, each having one or more terms a year. A Normal School, like the one at Plymouth, might meet this demand as well as any other kind.

CHANGE IN GEOGRAPHIES.

The school committee of this town, for the past few years, have been conservative in relation to changing text-books. They have, however, been aware that the text-book in geography, which has been in use for nearly twenty years, should be changed. Accordingly,

after a deliberate investigation, they have directed a change to the geography entitled "*Our World.*" This was effected before the beginning of the winter terms, by way of liberal exchange, making the expense quite trifling.

BLACK-BOARDS AND MURAL MAPS.

It being probable that the town of Walpole will soon avail herself of the advantages of the consolidation of districts agreeable to recent legislation, suggestions as to some of the needs in many of our present districts are rendered somewhat inoportune. For instance, many of the black-boards, found in different school-houses, are poorly cared for and rendered useless by neglecting to keep them properly painted. This is a very small expense. Prudential committees should attend to this matter. In some districts enterprising teachers have provided for their schools by re-painting their black-boards with their own hands.

There is a want of mural maps, too, in most of the districts in town. In several districts, however, teachers, who have felt the need of this aid in teaching geography, have, by a commendable effort, obtained by subscription the dozen dollars necessary to purchase the maps, and have thus done much credit to themselves and conferred a favor upon the district. Schools thus supplied rank highest as to proficiency in the study of geography. Passing from a further consideration of the many needs of the fourteen districts into which the town is now divided, many of which needs it is impossible to supply, attention is naturally directed to the

ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED TOWN SYSTEM.

It is desirable that the people of the town act intelligently upon the question of abolishing the present district system and adopting the Town System so-called. Voters are this year called to act upon the question. The physical features of the town and the condition of its schools render the movement quite imperative. If the town votes to abolish the present district system, which has out-lived its usefulness, it will then be cosidered as one district and have all the powers and liabilities of the same. The town will thereupon forthwith take possession of all the school-houses and other property owned and used for school purposes, which will be appraised, which appraised value will be remitted to the taxpayers of each district.

All feel that under the present system there are too many small and short schools, having a constant change of teachers, many of whom are poorly qualified, and employed because they can be obtained cheaply. In these small schools there is a great lack of facilities to aid the teachers, and the supervision is less efficient than it would be in a uniform town system.

The State Superintendent, in his annual report for the year 1873, states some of the advantages that would be realized by abandoning the present district system, and placing the schools under a town board of education, which should perform the duties now incumbent upon both the superintending and prudential committees. They are as follows:

1. It would secure as many schools as the necessities of communities demand, located and adapted to the wants of pupils, each school being an integral part of the entire organization.

2. It would furnish uniform and equal school advantages to every resident.

3. The pupils could attend school where their interests could be best answered, with no restraints save what general interests might require.

4. It would prevent numerous difficulties and strifes about schools district limits, and tend to diminish neighborhood quarrels.

5. It would lessen the aggregate expenses for schools.

6. It would secure a more effective system of school inspection and supervision.

7. It would secure permanency of the advantages of sopervision.

8. It would secure a better class of teschers, and render possible competitive examinations.

9. It would secure permanency of teachers.

10. It would secure better facilities to teachers for reference and illustration.

11. It would secure uniformity of text-books and more uniform methods of teaching.

12. It would secure the establishment of a course of study, and tend to keep pupils longer in school.

13. It would furnish to the department of education more reliable statistics.

14. It would embrace a large aggregate of interest on the part of the community in each school.

The force of the above points is evident to every thinking mind, and is conclusion in favor of change.

It cannot prove a doubtful experiment with us, since Massachusetts has successfully adopted the same plan. It meets the approbation of all the leading educators of the day. Teachers and superintendents favor it, and it is thought to be the leading sentiment of the state.

There are school districts in town, much in need of new school buildings, which are very properly awaiting the action of the town in this matter, before making any effort to rebuild or repair.

The High School, now supported by district No. 1, would become a town high school, open to the more advanced pupils from all parts of the town, free of tuition. Its standard would be elevated, and its usefulness increased.

A. P. RICHARDSON,
GEORGE ALDRICH,
GEO. A. BLAKE,
Superintending School Committee.

High School Dist., No. 1.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

District No. 1—This school was taught by Miss L. Ella Rust during the year; she has taught the school four terms prosperously and we hope the district will be favored with her ministrations a long time to come. Her school consisted of about forty children whose ages range from five to ten years, the most important period in the education of our youth; here they first learn the necessity of conformity to certain prescribed rules; here method first makes its impress on the child's plastic nature; here the elementary branches, reading, arithmetic and geography are first taught, branches that will always assist them, whatever occupation they may follow; these are the tools which will assist them in acquiring all other kinds of knowledge; and what is true of these elementary branches, is also true of the habits of character formed in a well disciplined school like this, such as order, punctuality, industry, neatness, cleanliness, earnestness, truthfulness, kindness, considerateness, self-respect, self-control, obedience, affability, politeness, sympathy and love and all kindred virtues. There was one feature of this school which we should like to see introduced into every school in town, viz: Music; it is a branch of study as dignified and practical as any other; it is a wholesome recreation and every child can be taught to sing as well as read; any child has music in its soul; if it seems frozen up in his cold nature, in a school of singing scholars, in the glow of excitement and sympathy, the tunes will thaw

out of him. No music in a child's nature! that would be lamentable indeed. What Shakespeare said of

"The man that hath no *music* in his soul"

is as true now as then.

"The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus."

Its influence to secure good government is not easily computed. Lorenzo told Jessica the truth when he said

"There's naught so stockish, hard and full of rage
But *music* for a time doth change its nature."

This school has improved more during the past year than ever before; its standard has been steadily advancing and this being the first in our series of graded schools, it follows, as a consequence, that as these scholars are better drilled preparatory to entering the Intermediate School its influence is to raise the standard of all our schools. Your Committee would recommend that the youngest class be not required to attend school only half a day, thus relieving the teacher of their care and affording her more time to devote to those older and farther advanced.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

The district has been fortunate in being favored with the services of Miss Emilie Huntley in this school through the entire yeer. It has been the fortune of some of your committee to be associated more or less in the superinintendence of our schools since the provisions of the Somersworth act, here accepted and adopted by this district in 1854, giving us the advantages of graded schools; and we can bear truthful testimony to the fact that we have had better schools in this district this year than ever before; and improvement is especially worthy of note in

this particular school. Of the three schools in the district, this is the hardest; number of scholars each term respectively, 44, 49, 50. Besides the scholars, who naturally pass, well-drilled and duly prepared, from the Primary School into it, it receives accessions from the floating material in the district who are too old for the Primary department and not further enough advanced to enter the High School. We wish every parent whose children were in this school, had been present to listen to the examination on the last day of the term; we venture to say they would have been proud of their proficiency. The classes gave evidence that they had not been *crammed* or *stuffed* preparatory to a *grand show*; that memorizing had not been the only exercise of the school. We hardly think any parent has lamented that their children were detained during the term after school or otherwise subjected to some restraint for unlearned lessons; on the contrary, they would have been thankful in the possession of a teacher who had the nerve and was willing to sacrifice her own ease for their benefit. The proficiency attained by Miss Huntley's school was attributable in a great measure we think to her system of written examinations during the term, on the different branches pursued.

Your committee have not required the study of grammar in this school, deeming the time that would necessarily be devoted to this branch, could be more profitably spent in perfecting the scholars in the other elementary studies, and that teaching grammar orally and by example on the black-board, is better adapted to the capacity of scholars in the school, than by the use of any text-book on the science of our language. It may be a debatable question in some minds whether by this course we have elevated or degraded the standard of the school; but we cannot think that the introduction into a school of any text-book beyond the calibre of the pupil, has any tendency to elevate the standard of the school. During the latter part of the term one pupil, a boy, was detected by the teacher mutilating the desks; this being a flagrant violation of the rules of

school, the scholar was sent by the teacher to the Superintending Committee and refused admission by her to the school until he was reinstated by them; instead of calling upon the Committee, as ordered by the teacher, he went home and after stating his grievances to his parents, he was taken out of school and his books removed from the school-house; thus he was foolishly deprived of four weeks schooling. This act confirms the truth that "parents once *brought up* their children, now children *bring down* their parents." The boy, instead of going to school, was allowed to loaf about the stores and corners of the streets, a nuisance in the community. The father was expostulated with by the Committee and the only reply they received was, "It's a *free* country, and my boy has a perfect right to run in the streets or wherever he chooses." "*Free country*"! forsooth! How long shall we have a free country if this were a fair specimen of its subjects? Freedom was not born of unbridled license,—of obedience, rather. Must men be told at this late day that the diffusion of knowledge is the only safety of republican institutions? and if we had no such institutions as we have to make education cheap, we should have an aristocracy of refinement and knowledge? There always has existed in every community a sediment of such people who aim at the perfection and perpetuity of republican institutions by levelling everything down, whose uneasy malignity manifesting itself in a pretended zeal for republican institutions, can be satisfied only by a return of society to a savage state. The State has a right to say that its citizens shall be educated, that boys and girls shall be obliged to go to school and not allowed to run loose in the streets; hence our legislators have made education compulsory and vagrance a crime, despite the whims and caprice of weak-minded parents.

Scholars generally remain in the Primary and Intermediate departments from four to six years; and the question arises, can we not in that time, give them some knowledge of Physics and Natural History, which will be of great service to them in after life, and at the same time, not interfere seriously with the prosecution of elementary studies? We think that can and should be done; we think certain outlines of Natural History and Natural Philosophy

may be introduced into these schools in such a way as to afford a relief from all other studies, and not be placed in the same rank with them. The teachers should be provided with reference books on Physiology and Botany, also Hooker's Child's Book of Nature, Guyot's Earth and Man, Wells' Science of Common things, &c., &c; the school room should be provided with a set of colored charts, illustrative of the anatomy of plants and animals. These lessons should be oral, conducted by description and illustration on the part of the teacher. The exercise would serve as a recreation and relaxation from other studies. One hour every Wednesday afternoon, we think could be profitably set apart for this exercise.

We recommend also, that one day in each term, be given the teachers in these schools, for the purpose of visiting other and more advanced schools than theirs, in the neighboring towns; in this way, they might gain some new hints, and see in operation other methods than their own.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The High School for four years past, has been under the instruction of Mr. Curtis R. Crowell; and notwithstanding his services have been valuable for the school, and generally acceptable to his patrons, during all that time, still, we think his labors during the last term excelled, and are worthy special mention. None of us are so nearly perfect that we cannot be better and do better, and while there are some methods he adopts in conducting a school that do not entirely meet our approbation, we are gratified to be able to record any improvement. The majority of pupils in this school are furnished with whatever education they are to possess; their school days end here, and it becomes us to have a High School so nearly perfect in all its methods and appliances, that all the scholars, if they do their part, can leave school well grounded in the principles of study, and furnished with means of making themselves what they may become. The pupil is not simply to become acquainted with the formal parts of knowledge, to have impressed upon him not simply habits of application, but methods of thorough study. The develop-

ment of individual resources stand high above all instruction in particular branches. One of the features of our national life, is that we must all learn to do for ourselves; must learn to grapple with difficulties; how to render our knowledge avoilable; how to acquire self-discipline; these are the highest and ultimate lessons of the school room. The aim of discipline in the school room should be to make pupils feel that they are elements of the school community, and to a certain degree responsible for the success or failure of the school; that teachers are not hired to detect and punish, but to admonish and guard; and instead of being guarded against as malefactors, to be relied on for co-operation, and to observe the proprieties of the school room, as a decent man observes those of the lecture room.

During the second term, there were 175 instances of tardiness! Those scholars living nearest the school room are charged with the greatest number. In some of our first-class academies in this state, such a condition would not be tolerated under any consideration whatever; its influence on the school is demoralizing, and most damaging to the individual scholar. We are happy to record some improvement in this direction, the third term; there being only 47 recorded, which should be by no means, the minimum number attained to. Regularity and punctuality are necessary that work thoroughly done, and time saved; but not so much for the reason, as as for the far reaching influence on the character, should pupils be bemade to feel it a matter of great importance that they are in their seats when the bell strikes, and ready for work at the *precise minute appointed.* No whispering should be allowed, and silence enforced; not merely for the immediate quiet resulting therefrom, as that the continued impulse to talk should be restrained and held in check by the will, till the subjugation of impulse to will becomes a daily and hourly habit; and when a *habit*, as of regularity, punctuality, silence, &c. is in question, the teacher must insist on some things, with a particularity that might not be justified by their intrinsic importance. The susceptibility to habits is to the mind, what the system of involuntary muscles is to the the body; for as it would require our whole time to cause the heart to beat, so there are modes of voluntary action constantly occurring, which would engross life, if they did not, by being often repeated, pass to some extent,

beyond the sphere of deliberation and immediate volition, and in passing from the sphere of conscious volition, they pass from observation, and it is this fact that makes it difficult to correct habits that are wrong, and so important to form those that are right. Laws and rules are to the true scholar and wise teacher, "not an unfortunate necessity, inseparable from school, but the divinely appointed means, whereby the human soul shall attain perfect development; not a record of rights grudgingly surrendered by the individual for temporal advantages, but the voluntary placing under foot of capricious impulses, that by this renunciation, the individual may ascend to his own noblest freedom."

For several years previous to this, only two terms of High School nave been supported by the district; our experience during the pass year, teaches us that the success of the High School in the future, it mainly drpendant on the continuance of the Spring Term; we also recommend that our prudential committee secure if possible, the same teachers for all our schools, for another year.

GEO. A. BLAKE,
CHARLES C. DAVIS,
HENRY A. HITCHCOCK,
} *Superintending School Committee of District No.* 1.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TOWN LIBRARY, 1873.

Since our last annual report, the Library has been moved into the room in the rear of the Post Office. The by-laws only require that the library room shall be open for the distribution of books, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and Saturday evenings; but our present librarian, Mr. R. L. Ball, has consented to deliver books and receive those returned, daily: an accommodation duly appreciated by the reading public. Our circulation the past year, has been 5511 volumes: an increase of 601 over last year, exceeding that of other and larger libraries, in more populous communities. The yearly increase of our circulation is greater, proportionately, than the increase of books in the library. In 1868, with 1262 volumes, our circulation was 2948; this present year, with 1957 volumes, the circulation is 5511 volumes.

Considerable complaint has been made, and justly, too, that the books are kept too long in one family. With our present rules, that they may be kept three weeks and then renewed to save a fine, it has been impossible to obviate the condition of things. Your committee have preferred to rely upon the good sense of the readers, and trust to that spirit of accommodation and unselfishness, which ought to prevail in every enlightened community, rather than adopt any stringent rules to narrow any one's liberty; but some books during the past year, have been detained in some families, nearly three months; although any good reader could read and comprehend them in almost as many hours. In consideration of this fact, we have adopted one additional rule, viz. "No new book shall be *renewed* in the *same family*, for one year after being added to the library."

126 volumes have been added to the library, including a valuable gift of 31 volumes, from the American Unitarian Association. We are also indebted to Mr. Edwin Guild, for 10 volumes of Littell's Living Age, and Milner's Wonders of the World, 2d volume; also to

other citizens, for valuable contributions. Whole number of books on catalogue, 1957. Number of books newly covered, 365; number re-bound and repaired, 103. Books at the present day, are poorly and slightly bound, held together by a few stitches and a little paste, which all accounts for expenses of repairs, and suggests also, the necessity of careful handling. In 1869, a catalogue was printed by private beneficence, at an expense of $65.00, and copies have been offered for sale at 15 cents each, hoping enough could be sold to defray the expenses of issuing occasionally a supplement; in this hope we have been disappointed. Since then, 521 books have been added to the library, and it is desirable that your committee for the coming year, be authorized to publish a supplement, which has been written and alphabetically arranged by your committee the past season, and is now ready for the printer.

GEO. HUNTINGTON,
THOMAS B. PECK,
GEO. A. BLAKE,
} *Committee on the Town Library.*

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Balance on hand, March, 1873,	$16 71	
Appropriation by Town, March, 1873,	100 00	
Fines collected during the year,	19 40	
		$136 11
Paid Expenses,	$2 75	
Paper for covering books,	5 00	
Repairing 103 volumes,	21 42	
New books, 79,	106 94	
		$136 11

TABLE I.

SUMMER AND FALL SCHOOLS, 1873.

DISTRICTS,	II.	III.	III	IV.	IV.	V.	V.	VI.	VII	VII.	VIII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII	XII.	XIV.
Length of school in weeks,	11	10	6	10	8	10	11	8	9	10	8	8	11	8	8	10	10	9
Wages of female teacher per mo. includ'g board	$40	26	26	30	30	22	26	28	24	24	24	24	28	22	21	26	26	26
Number of scholars 4 years and upwards,	46	19	27	25	27	12	17	8	10	9	11	10	18	17	6	23	21	16
Number of scholars between 4 and 16,	46	19	27	25	27	12	17	8	10	9	11	10	17	17	6	23	21	16
Number of scholars over 16,					1								1					
Number of tardinesses,	53	7	1	34	9		7		10	3			5	1	6	17	9	
Number not absent one half-day,	5	1	4	8	6	5	2	7	1	8	6	3	3	2		1		13
Number not tardy,	25	14	20	13	19	12	10	8	6	7	11	10	13	16	2	15	20	16
Number not absent or tardy,			4	5	4		1	7	1	4	6	3	3	2				11
Number of visits of Superintending Committee,	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	1		1	2	2	3	2	1
Number of visits of Prudential Committee,		2	1	1					2	1	1	1						
Number of visits of citizens and others,	9	33	36	27	13	24	13	26	18	15	18	30	20	30	8	31	25	18
Months previously taught by teacher,	27	27	73	15	5	37	39	27		2	22	24	23	7.5		6	9	71
Average daily attendance,	36 7	14.5	19	23.2	23 3	10.4	13.7	7.9	9.1	9	10.5	9.6	16	15.9	5.7	18.5	17.5	15.6
Average percentage of attendance,	78	74	70	92	85	83	86	99.7	90	90	90	90	89	88	83	78	80	90

TABLE II.

WINTER SCHOOLS, 1873-4.

DISTRICTS,	II.	II.	III.	IV.	VI.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.
Length of school in weeks,	6	10	12	10	9	12	11	10	10		10
Wages of male teacher per mo. inc. board,	$60	72		35			45.75				
Wages of female teacher per mo. inc. board			32		26	32.25		34	30		32
Number of scholars 4 years and upwards,	41	57	20	33	9	26	27	20	16		14
Number of scholars between 4 and 16,	40	55	20	25	9	24	21	18	16		13
Number of scholars over 16,	1	2		8		2	6	2			1
Number of tardinesses,	150	41	18	15		4	10	4	17		14
Number not absent one half-day,	7	8	5	12	3	9	6	6	1		4
Number not tardy,	13	29	13	24	9	21	22	16	8		8
Number of visits of Superintend'g Com'tee,	2	2	3	4	2	1	2	2	2		1
Number of visits of Prudential Committee,	1	2	3				2		1		1
Number of visits of citizens and others,	4	15	31	28	11	22	32	25	33		12
Months previously taught by teacher,	8	48	25			36	30	20	11		5
Average daily attendance,	31	48.1	17.7	30	7.5	24	24.4	17.5	14.5		12.6
Average per cent. of attendance,	77	84	85	90	77	92	90	85	90		85

School in session.

TABLE III.

District No. 1, 1873-4.

	Spring Term.			Fall Term.			Winter Term.		
	High School.	Intermediate.	Primary.	High School.	Intermediate.	Primary.	High School.	Intermediate.	Primary.
Length of school in weeks,	10	10	10	12	12	12	12	12	12
Wages of male teacher per mo. inc. board,	60			75			75		
Wages of female teacher per mo. inc. board		36	36		36	36		36	36
Number of scholars 4 yrs. old and upwards	24	49	39	41	44	41	39	50	35
Average attendance,	18.5	41.6	31.8	36.8	38.8	35.8	35	47.7	30.4
Number of scholars between 4 and 16,	21	49	39	24	44	41	*	49	35
Number of scholars over 16,	3			17			*	1	
Number of tardinesses,	27		1	17.5	5	6	47	3	10
Number not absent one half-day,		11	11	1	5	9	9	4	8
Number not tardy,	13	49	38	4	41	35	16	46	27
Number not absent or tardy,		11	11	1	3	7	6	3	18
Number of visits by Superintending Com.,	6	4	2	5	4	2	6	3	1
Number of visits by Prudential Committee,					1	1			
Number of visits by citizens and others,	*	23	18		26	18	*	18	9
Months previously taught by teacher,	*	8	8.5	50	11	11.5	53	14	14.5

* Not reported by teacher.

AMENDMENES TO SELECTMEN'S REPORT.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Books and Stationery, 1872,	$9 17, instead of	$8 48
W. A. Maynard, money paid out,	7 00, instead of	6 00
Land damage, for new highway,	305 00, instead of	285 00
Precinct expenses,	204 42, instead of	200 00
Total,	20,612 41, instead of	20,386 30

TOWN PAUPERS.

R. M. Rafferty,	$86 71, instead of	$85 71

RECAPITULALION.

Cemeteries,	$284 23, instead of	$290 23
County paupers,	374 84, instead of	371 84
Miscellaneous expenses,	20,612 41, instead of	20,586 30

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